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differ. As it stands, the work is heartily to be recommended to instructors and students alike. And besides fulfilling its primary object as a book for reading and reference, may it also, as Dr. Rand hopes, "prove a stimulus . . . for the perusal of the complete works of the philosophers" themselves (p. vii).

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Les femmes homicides. (Avec 40 planches hors texte contenant 161 figures, et 8 tableaux anthropométriques.) PAULINE TARNOVSKY. Paris: Félix Alcan. 1908. Pp. viii + 591.

A detailed account of 160 women murderers, largely from central Russia, compared with 150 normal average peasant women of the same region, forms the essence of this stately volume.

The author gives first a careful account of the methods employed in the anthropometric and functional examination, then discusses the physical stigmata, the heredity (with a historical sketch of the problem), the application of biology in the study of the criminal, and the principles of grouping the cases according to motives (passions—cupidity and greed, maternal instinct, sexual love, jealousy, vengeance, repeated outrages, hatred and cruelty; obtuseness of the moral sense; the genetic sense and its deviations; accidental homicides, and homicides influenced by nervous and mental disorders). The individual records give the measurements, which reappear in the eight tables which sum up the results, an account of the crime, and, in many cases, a good family and personal history; but, in the main, there is scanty tendency to a formal analysis of the psychological make-up.

A certain number are normal types and, evidently, murderers by chance; a few were insane; but the larger number show at least mental disequilibrium of varying degree and form, with numerous mental and physical stigmata of degeneracy and unfavorable heredity. In the eleventh chapter the author compares the averages of a few measurements of the head in the 160 murderesses, in non-criminal illiterate and in well-educated non-criminal women. Other tables add details for different types of criminals as well. Similarly, the distribution of the color of hair and eyes and especially that of the stigmata of degeneracy are rendered in such comparative tables, also the time of establishment of the menses, the relative extent of the visual fields, the sensations of taste, smell, hearing, pain, localization and extent of the knee-jerk. However little connection one may see in the relation of the individual finding to the criminality, the tables are decidedly striking, as are also the 156 pictures of these women.

The data, conveniently arranged on p. 515 and comparing 160 murderesses, 158 illiterate and 50 educated non-criminal women, 100 thieves and 216 prostitutes, leave very little doubt as to the constitutional inferiority of a large number of the homicidal women. It would be difficult to bring together a more substantial foundation for the final appeal for reform of the methods of dealing with the criminal.

From a methodological view-point and as a substantial contribution of facts, the volume is a great help for concrete orientation in this field.

Through some mishap, the well-known New York Institution is consistently referred to as the Elvira Reformatory. There is a bibliography, but no alphabetic index. The clearness of exposition makes this omission somewhat excusable.

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